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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Haning company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending September 15, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Sept. 9. Monday, Sept. 10 Tuesday, Sept. 11 Wednesday, Sept. 12 Thursday, Sept. 13 Friday, Sept. 14 aturday, Sept. 15....

Average 18,0%
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 15th day of September, A. D. 188,
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. 18,086

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bos Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the month of September, 1887, 1881 1,398 copies; for October, 1887, 14,386 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for Jamary, 1888, 15,396 copies; for February, 1888, 15,492 copies; for May, 1888, 18,191 copies; for May, 1888, 18,191 copies; for July, 1888, 18,183 copies; for August, 1889, 18,183 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of September, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

FRANCE at last has a pretext for a declaration of war. The young German emperor has erased the French language from his bill of fare and "menu" will be known in Germany no more.

EDITOR DANA's pat phrase, "rainbow chaser," to describe Chairman Brice is too good to be lost. It fits in so nicely to characterize the vain attempt of the democratic party to carry the country.

THE advent of Mr. J. D. Calhoun as editor of the Herald has been announced semi-officially, and THE BEE takes pleasure in extending to him a cordial welcome to metropolitan journalism.

THE McShane Invincibles and the Sameoldset club have hired all the brass bands in this city and Council Bluffs to serenade the next governor. General Thayer will feel highly complimented at this demonstration from our friends, the enemy.

Another offensive partisan has been heard from. Mr. Charde, register of a land office, is stumping Northwestern Nebraska for the democracy. If General Sparks was now at the head of the national land bureau Mr. Charde would receive his walking papers.

THERE has been some modification of Chief Seavey's order to the police to ransack the notels and residences of couples that cannot produce their certificates. This will afford some relief o people who have mislaid their marringe licenses.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, fresh from Europe, also adds his opinion to the current belief that the outlook is promising for a prosperous fall trade in America. A clear-headed business man like the president of the New York Central knows whereof he speaks.

An intense wave of enthusiasm has risen over the Third ward since the announcement that Congressman Mc-Shane would be in Omaha within the next twenty-four hours. The boys have been very thirsty since the opening of the campaign, and they're impatient to see the bar'l tapped.

MR. MAYNE still declines to tender his resignation from the board of public works. Mr. Mayne need not resign, and in fact he cannot resign a position which he has vacated by becoming a resident of fowa. It is the manifest duty of Mayor Broatch to fill the vacancy at once, and if the council persists in ignoring the fact that there is a vacancy the courts can be invoked to declare judicially that Mr. Mayne has no legal right to act as a member of the board of public works.

Sr. Louis like Chicago is soon to be supplied with crude petroleum by a pipe line from the oil fields of Ohio. It would seem, therefore, that the experiment has proven highly successful with respect to Chicago, and that other western cities are to be given the benefit of cheap fuel. The Standard oil company proposes to supply petroleum at St. Louis for manufacturing purposes at a cost a trifle above what is charged to consumers at Cleveland, which is much nearer to the Lima oil fields than either Chicago or St. Louis. There will in consequence be a great saving in the cost of fuel to the manufacturers of St. Louis. With the advantages St. Louis enjoys by her proximity to the iron fields of Missouri and Arkansas the material reduction in the cost of fuel cannot fail to stimulate manufacing enterprise in St. Louis.

It is reported that a new process for refining sugar has been discovered by the application of electricity. Sugar of the most beautiful crystals manufactured by this electrical process has been on exhibition at several refineries at New York. A final test in refining a thousand tons of raw sugar is to be made shortly, and if satisfactory the new enterprise will be backed heavily by the sugar kings. It is claimed that the new process is more economical and gives better results than the methods of refining now employed. The cost of refining by the use of electricity as compared with the methods used at present would be as seventy cents to fourteen dollars, and the time consumed in the refining as ten minutes to twenty-six hours. It naturally follows that if the new process supersedes the which the latter was to be allowed an old, the manufacture of sugar will be completely revolutionized.

The Canvass in the West

The democratic managers are extend-

ng their efforts westward. Chairman Brice of the national campaign committee arrived in Chicago last Friday to ascertain what was necessary to be done in order to make the canvass in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and lowa more vigorous and aggressive. According to the "rain bow chairman," the chief objects he had in view in coming west were to ascertain the kind of campaign literature required in the different states and "the best method of collecting from those able to contribute the greatest possible amount of money with which to carry on the campaign." It is in contemplation to establish a branch of the national committee in Chicago. All this means stirring democratic business in the west, and particularly in the states where Colonel a fighting chance.

Brice professes to believe his party has The trend of affairs in the doubtful states, and especially in New York and Connecticut, has forcibly suggested to the democratic managers the necessity of making extraordinary efforts in the states where they have been led to believe the popular sentiment in favor of tariff reform gives them some chance of winning. Did they have that full and unquestioning faith in carrying the doubtful states they need, of which they boasted at the outset and up to within a few weeks, there would not be witnessed now the great solicitude they are manifesting respecting the states of the west of which Mr. Brice professes to be hopeful. It is a departure in the work of a national democratic campaign committee which is a distinct confession of a

We do not believe the efforts of

sense of danger.

Chairman Brice are likely to prove profitable in the west. All the indications coming from the states which are to receive the most energetic attention from the democratic managers forbid the thought that there is any probability of their republican pluralities being any less this year than they were four years ago, while as to some of them the chances appear favorable to an increase. There is unquestionably a very strong tariff reform sentiment in all the western states among republicans, but it is not satisfied with the method of the democracy as exemplified in the measure which that party supports. Western republicans who demand tariff reform desire that it shall be fair and just to all interests, and national in its scope and operation. They do not regard the defined policy of the democratic party, as shown in the house tariff bill, as meeting these requirements. Having had the opportunity to carefully study that measure they have found it to be essentially unfair to some interests, conspicuously partial to others, and sectional in its discriminations. They cannot accept it, and consequently they will not support the party whose policy of tariff reform it represents. We believe the republicans of these western states will all be found in line in November, and we think it highly probable that they will be joined by a considerable number of democrats whose interests will lead them to record their protest against the character of the house tariff bill.

Some of the eastern democratic organs are advising Chairman Brice to let these western states of which he professes to be hopeful alone. They point out that the battle ground of the democracy is New York, and that the party cannot afford to scatter its means and its energy. They do not share in the opinion of Colonel Brice that there is even a fighting chance in the western states. The advice and the reasoning are correct, but it is to be hoped the 'rainbow chairman" will pay no attention to them. The republicans have little to fear, and very likely much to gain, from democratic effort in the west. It will have the effect to stimulate them to greater effort, which may be desirable, and the value of democratic labor in producing results favorable to the republican cause has already been most satisfactorily demonstrated. Colonel Brice should be encouraged to go on with his western campaign.

An Independent Revolt.

The way in which the independent organs in New York have started their warfare upon the candidacy of Governor Hill shows that they are profoundly in earnest, and that they intend to spare no effort to defeat him. The New York Times is especially vigorous in its denunciation of the candidate and the party, declaring that the men who dominated the convention were rumsellers, gamblers and political vagabonds. The Eccning Post exhibits less bitterness in its tone, but is not less earnest in proclaiming its hostility to Hill. Both papers counsel the independents to support Miller, and the Times is unqualified in its praise of the republican candidate, speaking of him as an honest man of superior ability, who made an honorable record in the senate.

The fight thus mangurated by the

mugwumps upon Hill and his supporters is highly interesting, not only by reason of the political consequences that may result, but because of the peculiar attitude in which it places this considerable element in New York politics. We have more than once pointed out that it was within the power of Mr. Cleveland to prevent a renomination Governor Hill. The evidence that he did not attempt to do so. Yet nobody could have known better than Mr. Cleveland the character of the men who were most urgently seeking to keep Hill in public life. The president is well acquainted with the New York politicians, and what he does not know Colonel Lamont is fully qualified to teil him. Both know all about Hill and his following. But it was a personal question with Mr. Cleveland, and he chose to let the rumseilers, gamblers and political vagabonds have their way. There is some reason to believe that a truce or bargain was arranged between the presiunobstructed course, he to return the

his attention during the campaign to the cause of Mr. Cleveland. There is good authority for the statement that there was a perfectly satisfactory understanding between them before the convention, and in whatever Governor Hill has publicly said since his renomination he has not forgotten Mr. Cleve-

land. In view of the apparent, if not selfevident, compact between Cleveland and Hill, by which the former placed himself in practical alliance with the vilest elements of the New York democracy and consented to the renomination of a corrupt and narrow demagogue, the difficulty is to understand how the independents can conscientiously or consistently support the president while opposing the governor. If there is any difference in favor of either of these candidates it is on the side of the governor, both because he is running for the lesser office and occupies a vastly inferior vantage ground. Mr. Cleveland, as the candidate for the highest office in the nation, making with a corrupt dematerms gogue that brought him into alliance with rumsellers, gamblers and vagabond politicians, is indisputably in a far more reprehensible position than the other party to the arrangement.

We do not look for consistency from the mugwamps, but we believe there are many of the independents who will not see their way clear to support Cleveland while voting against Hill, and that consequently the former will not get all of the vote of this element. On 1.0 whole it is a very unfavorable outlook for the democracy in New York.

Danger of Over-confidence.

The republicans in Washington are said to be wisely counseling with each other against over-confidence. It will be well for republicans everywhere to do this. The result next November may show that the republican party had votes to spare, but no member of the party who earnestly desires its success should assume that this will be so and withhold his vote. The tendency of over-confidence is to induce voters to do

Unquestionably there are excellent reasons why republicans should feel confident. The party has gained ground and is evidently still doing so. The victories it has won are evidence that the popular faith in it is still strong. It is plain that there is great disquietude and apprehension in the ranks of the opposition. The democracy do not rally, and the efforts of the leaders and party managers are not repaid with any marked show of interest or enthusiasm. The democratic organs appeal vigorously for more energy and aggressiveness in the canvass, but the urging of the party managers is everywhere tamely responded to. Candid democrats admit that at this time the advantage is with the republicans. All these facts of the situation are most encouraging, but they should serve to stimulate zeal and effort, rather than diminish them. There is yet seven weeks of campaigning to be done, and the enemy is alert and active in every quarter. Nowhere can republican majorities be too large, and in this contest every man is expected to do his duty.

There is a danger in over-confidence which the republicans must avoid.

BY-THE-BY, since Secretary Vilas has been heard from the stump, isn't it about time for Mr. Cleveland to call in the rest of his cabinet for campaign work? There is Garland, for instance, still down in Arkansas deer stalking. Isn't he to give the animals a rest and begin bagging democrats?

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Blue Hill is said to be sure to have a creamery if the people will only do their Father Martin's continued story has now

reached its "four hundred and ninety-eleventh" chapter. H C. Stratton, of Lincoln, won the prize in the single coupling contest at the firemen's tournament at Kansas City.

Two car loads of excursionists from Massa chusetts and Connecticut arrived at Kearney Saturday and will remain a few days.

Goodman, Bogue & Sherwood's coal sheds at Kearney were destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. A spark from an engine was the Burglars broke into a Culbertson saloon,

and in spite of the flying bullets from the proprietor's revolver carried off several botties of wine. The village of Shelton is without any gov-

rnment, the old ordinances having been de lared illegal and no new ones having yet been adopted. Cambridge will have a grand republican

rally next Saturday and the crowd will be addressed by Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, candidate for lieutenant governor. John Kenmore, while working on a house at Exeter Saturday, was struck by a hatchet in the hands of one of the workmen and lost

the end of his nose and a slice out of his The commissioners of Chase county have called the second election for location of county seat, September 27. Imperial, Champion and Manderson are still in the fight, Chase having dropped out.

A fatal wrestling match occurred in Doniphan last week. David Voorhees and John Stewart, two farm hands, engaged in a friendly scuffle, the former being thrown, receiving internal injuries from which he died. Johnny Albion, an Albion youth, is now ready to be exhibited in a dime museum as tattoced man or a war map of Europe, which-ever will pay the most money. He was

thrown from a horse last week against a barb wire fence. John L. Clarkston, a Dundy county farmer, has been held for trial at Benkelman on the charge of criminally assaulting two daughters of a neighbor, John S. Kaiser. The girls are aged eight and ten years.

Clarkston says it is a case of blackmail. The Adams County Old Settlers' association will hold its annual meeting in Philleo' grove at Ayr, Neb., on Friday, October 5. Governor Thayer and other speakers will ad-dress the meeting. The old soldiers are invited to have a camp fire on the night of the

Mrs. A. M. Lane, residing near Newport, had her foot severed from her ankle by a mowing machine Thursday. She was engaged in oiling the sickle when the team started up and caught her foot in two of the sickle sparts. sickle guards. She is in a critical condition from loss of blood.

Two Buffalo county brothers, Jimmy and Billy Devol, filled up with fighting whisky the other day and indulged in some very unbrotherly conduct. Billy punched Jimmy in the ribs so hard that three of the bones were broken, and then the two old sinners were guthered in by the officers. As it was only a family plenie, however, they were allowed to depart after chipping in and paying the

the train, after which all trace of him was lost. He is small for his are, has dark eyes and light hair, and can readily be identified by a scar on the left side of his head, caused by a burn. Any information as to his where abouts will be thankfully received by his father, S. C. Purdy, care of the Republican,

Stromsburg.

Iowa. The most popular dog in Marshalltown is leaf and dumb Potatoes are comparatively scarce in On-wa and retail for \$1 per bushel.

The Forty-fifth Iowa infantry will hold a cunion at Salem, Henry county, on September 28 Hull experienced a flour famine during the

past week. For several days not a sack was to be had. The ministerial association of Des Moines

wants the street railway companies to suspend on Sunday. It is said that the Aborn house at Des Momes will be the chief prize in a large tery scheme having beadquarters in Helena,

Six switchmen in the Santa Fe yards at Fort Madison struck because the company refused to discharge a non-brotherhood engi-neer. The strikers were paid off and formally discharged. Burglars went through J. K. Winsett's

hardware store at Allison and secured \$350 in cash and a lot of drafts and papers. The combination was knocked off the safe, powder and fuse inserted and the door blown off.

John T. Mason, now aged sixty-six, moved from Scott county to California thirty-three years ago. Recently his father. John T. Mason, died near Davenport and left an estate worth \$55,000, but did not mention his son in his will. The latter recently came back and is contesting the will.

Dakota. The saloon men at Grand Forks fear prose ution for violating their injunctions. The third republican candidate for superntendent of schools of Cass county is Rev Samuel M. Griffith.

It is reported that a small herd of buffaloes were seen swimming across the Missouri north of Rismarck recently. Threshing throughout Hughes and Sully

counties has begun, and it is now found that wheat has a general average of fifteen bushels per acre, best quality. Three new express offices have been established on the Manitoba between Huron and Watertown by the American Express com-

One is at Osceola, one at Willow akes and one at Bancroft. The upsetting of a lantern caused the burning of a large barn on the Benson farm near Cassleton, consuming ten horses, a few head of cattle, grain, farm machinery, and fatally burning a farm hand who was taking care of

George Dixon, a son of a wealthy Sioux Falis merchant, arrested at Aberdeen for burglanzing, and who confessed his crime, was discharged from custody, no one appear-ing to prosecute. His father went to Aberdeen from Sioux Falls and induced the com plainant to drop the prosecution.

NEBRASKA'S FREIGHT RATES. Pertinent Questions Addressed to the

Board of Transportation. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16 .- [To the Editor of THE BEE. |-Someone said "one of the most interesting studies in life is to note how different men, each with his own scales, weigh the same object and attach different values." It is equally interesting to note how different men on the board of transportation deport themselves on the important subject of freight rates for the people of this

state. Mr. G. L. Laws some weeks ago introduced, I understand, a resolution to the board reducing the local rates, and now after a finding on that resolution that the rates should be reduced, and an issuance of an order to do so, this same gentleman introduces another resolution, virtually indefinitely postponing the enforcing of their order under the pretense of obtaining further sworn testimony on a subject and from the same witnesses they have volumes of evidence, such as it is now; and this same gentleman, in a "protest" or amended "stump speech" filed with the board an article meritorious in one thing alone, and that is in clearly defining the fact that he considers it his conscientious duty as a member pay interest on over \$166,000,000 reputed cost and investment in this state, and pick flaws with the minority of the board for doing their duty as they see it to be to the state

they are sworn to serve.

I, as a citizen of this state, protest particularly to the following words in the gentleman's article: "But he has also refused to bring action against the Missouri Pacific railway company to compel that road to in-corporate under the laws of this state till, as I suppose, it 'got ready.' The action of a railroad official in the late state convention may account for this abathy, and the considerations may have been mutually helpful,

but in no case pecuniary."

Now, I maintain that I could with more justice, in the light of the secretary of state's present position, with equal fairness and justice to him, insinuate that this present action of his was induced by favors and courtesies extended him on his late trip over the roads and on his trip to the Pacific coast, not know that he received any, and I do not wish the readers of this article to think he did, or was actuated by any but the purest motives; neither go I wish him to insinuate that any bargain was even tacitly entered

into between the railroad official and the state official he refers to.

What the people of this state want are facts and results, and they want them now. They have wanted patiently for two long

They have waited patiently for two long years, and patience has ceased to be a virtue and is fast becoming a crime.

The question of rates for this state is not a comedy, nor a subject to be knocked out by small technicalities, or meet subject as secondary to personal differences among the gentlemen of the board but a question of hard carned dollars and cold facts of monetary interest to the producers facts of monetary interest to the producers and shippers of this state. For nearly two years the roads have had the benefit of any doubt as to equitable rates, and why not give the people of the state the benefit of any doubt for two years, and let the roads show beyond any doubt that the rates are too low? Let them take the other position and see how ong it will take them to compile satisfactory evidence and facts.

Let us see if the facts and reports in detail

will be found so difficult of access that it will take the gentlemen of the board two years to arrive at them. Can the board hope to be enlightened in their investigation by a re-iteration of the sworn statements of these railroad corporations! Does it hope to make them perjure themselves by making a show-ing under oath less than that already made? When the board knows that it costs 8 cents per 100 pounds in Iowa for a one hundred mile haul and thirty cents in Nebraska for the same distance on fifth class merchandise would a sworn statement from Mr. Holdrege that mining stocks are sometimes unreliable in westments, help them to a realizing sense of their duties as to freight rates? Would the sworn statement of Mr. Kim-ball that his road owed over \$100,000 per mile

help the gentleman? Would an affidavit from Mr. Hawley, that his road had built their line tapping the towns and territory of the B. & M., and that it had done so in order that as a poison ivy clings to an oak, and exists by so doing, sapping its life so far as it can, and if he should further depose that they got a fair share of the business, not from the voluntary ship-pers at competing points, but by a combina-tion with the B. & M. at overcharging, and a under such combination would such facts help to an arriving at a fair rate of

Excuse me if, as one of "the cattle" of this

state, I get up on my hind legs and ask the gentlemen of the board why they do not summon competent engineers and railroad build-ers, locomotive manufacturers from factories east and furnishers of material of railroad operation and construction and question under oath and cross-question such gentle-men as to facts and figures, and why not do it at once! And, in the meantime, let the lown rates be put into effect in Nebraska now and let the railroads have a couple of now and let the railroads have a couple of years to find out to your satisfaction whether they ought to get more or not on local rates. We know that the railways in Nebraska cau be paralicied for less than \$12,500 per nile. There are less than or about four thou-sand miles of road in this state. Less than tifty millions will put this plant in Nebraska, and I believe Mr. Laws knows this, and when he states that the roads only curred some dent and the governor by which the latter was to be allowed an unobstructed course, he to return the consideration by devoting at least half lim was at Risings, where he was put of thing over seven millions net he knows that rents.

his showing of 4 1-5 per cent on the capital is

roneous and misleading. Furthermore, why don't the gentleman ask for a detailed statement from the roads of the amount received from government and state lands, which was not less than thirty millions, and the amount of cash from government, state and cities, the local aid from counties, donations for town sites, right-ofway, etc., etc., equal to thirty millions more! If he wishes to arrive at the cost of rallways here, why does he not consider these prime items that should appear to the credit of the people, as it was received from their hands, when he shows such determined delay in reducing the rates now in force! When the gentleman knows that

When the gentleman knows that voluntary rates in force on the B. & M. for instance on January 1, 1887, were for class freight for a 500 mile haul: 4th. 1st class.

1.03 and are advanced to Now can he think the road suffering if this

now can be think the road suffering it this rate be maintained under board rule! He knows, and so do the people of this state, that his position is simply dilatory and he alone knows the reason. I want to ask the majority of the board how much they are serving the interest of the people by delaying the enforcing of a

The position taken by the Daily Call, this city, in their editorial of the 15th of September, under heading of "Let the Board Bestir Itself," expresses some ideas it would be well for the majority of the board to file among their documents relating to rates and store in their memories as well A. J. GUSTIN. Respectfully,

The Hat in Parliament. Chicago Times.

Hats play by no means an unimporant part in the procedure of the house of commons, says an English writer. When or why they were first worn, and how the practice became fossilized into a custom, remains a mystery. At the meetings of no other assemblies in the kingdom, except the two houses of parliament, is it, we believe, either good taste or, indeed, allowable to remain hatted. The custom may have arisen from a trifling cause, as these things ometimes do. Perhaps some honora ble member at some remote period asked Mr. Speaker for permission to wear his hat on account of draughts, which are not altogether unknown in the house, and a precedent once established-and in parliament precedents are everything-it became the rule and

not the exception to remain covered

during the sitting of the house, A strict etiquette governs the wear ng of hats in the commans. An honorable member who, ignorant or forgetful of the forms of the house, attempted to walk to his seat covered would be met with loud cries of "order," and although an absent-minded member sometimes does so he has never been known to repeat it. He must only wear his hat when seated. Directly he rises he must doff it, though he may only wish to speak to a member behind him, or to get a paper from the table. If any bill or resolution for which he is responsible is mentioned by the speaker a member raises his hat and does not rise, and the same is done when another member alludes to him in the course of a speech or answers a question which he has put. If he is not wearing his hat at the time he immediately puts it on and then raises it in acknowledgment.

This practice has given rise to some family contretemps, as when an honorable member who was remarkable for a very small head unconsciously picked up the hat of the member next to him in mistake for his own. This member happened to be chiefly remarkable for a very large head, and his hat was like an extinguisher when put on his fellow member and had a very ludicrous effect.

Of course a member never speaks in his hat except on one occasion, which we shall notice presently. He generally places it carefully on the seat he has just vacated. If he is going to make a ong speech and his throat requires lufrom time to time by an attentive friend. Members are generally collected enough to remember. brication, his hat is the receptacle for a sit down to be careful to remove their hats from the bench.

This is not invariably the case, however, for an honorable member a short time ago acquired a universal notoriety in the house as "the member who sat on his hat." He had just finished a maiden speech of some length, and in the excitement of the moment entirely forgot that a shiny and well-brushed "tile" occupied his seat. He sat down suddenly, rather more suddenly, perhaps, than he had foreseen-for maiden speeches are famous for uncertaintiesand he sat unfortunately on his hat. We are not aware that there was a glass of water in it, but there might have been, and the example should be borne in mind by rising, or perhaps we

should say sinking orators. We have intimated that there is one occasion on which a member can, or rather, according to the rules, must address the house with his hat on. This happens when the house has been cleared for a division and when a member desires to raise a point of order. To mark the fact that the debate has been closed and the interruption is purely incidental the member must speak sitting

and with his hat on. In addition to the uses of hats in the house to which we have referred there is another and very common one. No member being allowed to claim as a right the possession of any seat (the tenure by which they are held being priority of occupation), except in certain cases allowed as a matter of courtesy the practice has arisen of members leaving their hats on the seats they desire to occupy during the sitting.

A Current-Registering Instrument.

ment for measuring the quantity of cur-

Practical Electricity: A new instru-

rent supplied to consumers has been recently brought out by Prof. Elihu Thompson, although it seems probable that the principle on which it works was originally due to Tavener. bulbs are connected by a U shaped tube. and the whole is partly filled with liquid; alcohol, for instance. The arrangement is pivoted, so that if more of the liquid is forced into one of the bulbs, the difference of weight will cant the apparatus, and its movement is communicated through a ratchet to the hands of a registering-dial. To make this measure the current, two spirals of wire are introduced into the liquid, one in each bulb. If we suppose the instru ment has been canted, the spiral in the lower bulb has its circuit made, while that of the upper spiral is broken. The consequence is, that the liquid in the lower bulb is heated, its vapor-tension increases, and part of it is driven through the U-tube. The section of the latter is very small, so that the liquid passes slowly; but in a time, depending upon this section and on the rate of heating, the upper bulb becomes the heavier, and the apparatus cants, breaking the circuit of the spiral that was previously made, and making the other. By a suitable registering system the readings may be made proportional to the current which is flowing. The cur-rent, then, is measured by its heating effect, and the instrument may be used for both direct and alternating currents In the latter case the readings would be fairly correct if lamps only were used but if motors were to be run, the readings would not be proportional to the power consumed. This objection holds with all of the instruments that have yet been proposed for the measurement of the consumption of alternating cur-

LINCOLN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Traveling Men's Picnic a Very Pleasant Affair.

SOME REMARKABLE FEATURES.

Newspaper Change at the Capital-Engineer Green's Condition Improved-General and Personal Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE,) 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Sept. 16.

The picuic at Cushman's park to-day

was quite well attended. A number of the traveling men of the state tarried in the city over Sunday especially to attend it. It was given in their honor by the gentlemanly managers of the park. The remarkable thing of the day's pleasure was the modest games in which the boys indulged. Fancy the the average knight of the grip with mailet in hand ready to indulge in a game of "Presbyterian billiards," and then smile audibly! But the boys evidently remembered the lullaby song and that the day has been observed as a day of rest from time immemorial, and they were good. The experience meeting led by R. M. Simons was a special feature. Charles McCargar managed to recite one of Burns' peems in lieu of his rough-andready experiences, and Jack Garrett broke up entirely when he recounted the thrilling events through which he has passed. Not a lad among 'em all had a word to say about conversion.

But the song service was good. The famous military band attended the party, and rendered some of its best music. John Wycoff's special choir was there. This was no impromtu concern. 1t was composed of artists. Wycoff, assisted by G. Brown, W. E. Churchill, G. F. Be James Camp, Prof. Jorns, D. J. Worley. M. T. Harmes, Charles Keifer and G. B. Harmer can awaken musical echoes

Miss Minnie Galord, accompanied by Prof. Gibenult, added to the musical pleasures by singing some of her choicest songs. She has a very sweet voice, sings well and was frequently en-cored. Besides the singing there was boating, swinging and elocutionary exercises, and the day went merry as a marriage bell. AN ALLEGED COMBINE.

There is a political storm brewing in the First congressional district and a number of prominent politicians are at the bottom of it. The scheme has been deeply laid, and it is said does not augur well for the congressional chances of either Connell or Brown. In some quarters it looks as though a little treachery is contemplated. It is stated upon the veracity of a prominent politician of this district that five of Connell's Douglas following will desert him after the first ballot, and eleven more after the second. The same deal has been cast for Brown in his detegation, "and don" you forget it," said the prominent political manipulator, "the goods will be de-livered when the time comes." It is anderstood that Sam Chapman will get them. Pawnee, Richardson, Johnson and Nemaha stand ready to make the statesman of Cass at the opportune moment. Thomas Majors will be named as the choice of Nemaha county for congressional honors, Johnson county will cast her complimentary vote for the gentleman of contingent fame. Colby is to catch the disinterested drift vote, and thus have a respectable ably on the tariff, and is so thoroughly fixed that it will take fine work to knock it into smithereens.

LINCOLN'S SUNDAY GUESTS. At the Capital-George Renfoo and wife, Chicago; Ram Harrison, St. Louis; Louis Grebe, Omaha; J. Rogers, Kansas City; W. Moise, Omaha; J Snyder and wife, St. Louis: W. C. Corbyn and wife, New York; William Patterson, Central City; H. Emery and wife, New York; H. C. Clays, Chicago; John Brown, Clays, Chicago; John Brown Milwaukee; J. F. Pershing, Chicago W. Gillispie, St. Louis; T. C. Elliott Omaha; F. L. Wick, Chicago; W. Wade Omaha; J. B. Kingsley, Cook; J. H. Paul, Kansas City: R. F. Connor, Clay Center; R. J. Frankfort, Omaba; J. De-Line, Des Moines; M. P. Points, Loup City; C. W. Renume, St. Louis; W. H. Wilcox, Chicago; H. C. Corbett, Omaha A. B. Colton, Galesburg; E. F. Errett, Omaha.

At the Windsor-H. J. Nash, Chicago; R. M. Ladd, St. Louis; M. G. Chapman, Chicago; Fred Roe, Denver; Oliver Merriman, Baltimore; N. W. Bolvin, San Francisco; A. Marshentz. New York; J. W. Huffman, Omaha; L. Spanul, New York; Luther Fulkerson, Cincinnati; H. F. Hubbard, St. Louis; I. H. Rich, New York; Francis Carr and wife, Chicago; L. R. Roebrowk, Ottumwa: L. B. Dutton, Chicago; T. H. Pontell, Minneapolis; Thomas G. Hanks, River Lake, Wis.; W. H. Hosse, Weeping Water; R. W. Turnas, Brownville; Lou Levy, Leaven worth: Henry Frye, York: A. L. Em merson, St. Francis, Kan.; H. G. Leichhardt, wife and daughter, Chicago; W. H. and T. A. Edwards, Chicago; W. R. H. and T. A. Edwards, Chicago, H. Goodman, Chicago; Herman Levy, Leavenworth; W. B. Mack, Omaha; C. E. Reed, Council Blufs; T. F. Harrow, Chicago; Goodman, Chicago, Herman Levy,
Leavenworth; W. B. Mack,
Omaha; C. E. Reed, Council
Bluffs; T. F. Harrow, Chicago;
R. K. Cooper, St. Joe; Geo. E. Wright,
New York; Chas. L. W. Campbell, St.
Louis; C. W. Nelson, Chicago; W. T. Cox, Chicago; F. A. Bixby, Omaha Phil Jacobs and wife, Kansas City; J. B. Dinsmore, Sutton; Ed E. McIntyre, Seward; L. A. Kent, Minden; George G. Furnas, Brownville; R. R. Greer Kearney; S. M. Barker, Silver Creek; M. Dunham, Omaha. At Opelts-John Wycoff, Chicago

John McEdlain, South Bend, Ind.; R. D. Patton, Freeport; A. Stanton, Peoria; C. M. Hough, St. Louis; C. W. Dunn, Quincy; C. E. Reed, Peoria; J D. Edge, Minneapolis; Virgil Danford Burlington; Geo. Emmerson, Holyoke Colo.; F. L. Lewis, Omahn; Jas. Sargeant, St. Joe; I. B. Freed, St. Louis; W. W. Jenne, St. Joe; E. W. McCullough, Batavia, Ill.; J. Garrett. Omaha; C. A. McCargar, Akron; M. L. Hurd and wife, St. Joe; J. T. Burry, DeKalb; W. T. Runion, Des Moines; A. C. Fisher, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. S. Goombel, Janesville, Wis.; A. Tucker, Minneapolis; E. B. Lathal, Chicago; J. L. Webber, St. Louis; George P. Miliard, Omaha; P. A. Gerbrick, Chicago; J. D. Farquher, Louisville, Ky.; E. M. Dimon, Chicago; William Collins, Walton; Frank Landers, Chicago. A NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

The Lincoln Evening News has changed ownership. The announcement of the change was made last night. Pace, Williams & North, wholesale dealers in paper, purchased the interests of Messrs. Hyde & Hoge, and the two industries are to be consolidated. The editorial management of the paper will now be under the control of L. Pace. It is strongly suspected that the paper will come out for prohibition, with a strong anti-monopoly tendency, dead.

but the future policy of the paper has

WILL NOT PROVE FATAL. The cruel injuries Engineer Charles Green received while at his post of duty in Omaha will probably not prove fatal. He was recently struck down in his engine by an assassin-like blow from some cowardly enemy unknown to him. He was hit with a rock and at the time it was thought that he had sustained internal injuries from which he could not recover, but he was brought to this city, put under the best of medical care and he is now resting easy at comfortable rooms in the Potwin block. His physicians think that he will recover.

The St. Charles rioters, F. McCarty and P. J. Prouty, were fined \$20 and costs and committed for assaulting C. E. Rue with intent to kill.

Lincoln's largest factory, the vitrified brick plant, has commenced operations. The test of the works was made yesterday. To-morrow and thereafter a single machine will grind out 50,000 brick per

Sam E. Cox, of the Call, left for the east to-day for a two weeks' recreation trip. Colonel Fairbrother also went to

Omaha to spend the day. The cash receipts for the state fair of 1888 were over \$32,800. As the expenses of the fair were much less than last year, the profits for this year net a fine thing, and the state agricultural board must be way ahead of the hounds. General Leese came in from Seward this morning. He reports a fine time at the pole raising at Seward and a large attendance. He modestly states, also, that the records will show the reasonableness of Secretary Laws' speech, and that he does not care to enter into a controversy with him.

Women on Their Muscle. New York World: There was con-

derable excitement in Warner Brother's corset manufactory the other day. The subdued murmur of voices could be heard in every room in the factory, which gradually fell to whishers as the forewoman made her appearance, and the girls impatiently waited for the whistle to sound that they could talk freely of a proposed personal encounter between two of their shopmates. young man was the cause of the trouble The young ladies who fought are mempers of the seaside institute which Dr. Warner caused to be built and devoted to the free use of working girls. One of the girls is Annie Benner, employed as a stitcher, and the other is Hannah Farrell a folder.

Sunday evening Hannah was out walking with Annie's "steady company," and upon going to the factory yesterday morning she proudly told her shopmates of the deep impression she had made on the young man, add declared that she was going to cut Annie out. Uncomplimentary remarks were passed by Hannah concerning Annie, and before an hour had passed were in a rage. Annie smothered her wrath, however, and patiently waited for the noon hour, when, without waitng to eat her dinner, the enraged girl at once repaired ta the room where Hannah is employed and demanded an apology. Instead, Hannah was so unkind as to tell her that if she did not vanish at once she "would break her

Annie's sister then appeared on the scene and said if there was any fighting to be done she intended to help her sister. Hannah then appealed to some men employes, who were attracted to the room by loud voices, and asked if they would see that she received fair play: She said she would whip the two sisters, but could handle only one at a time. One of the men protested, and wanted to prevent the fight, but he was

quickly silenced. It was arranged that the fight should come off after working hours in a vacant lot in the rear of the factory. When the bour arrived the men formed a ring and told the girls that every-

The two feminine principals then rolled up their sleeves and sparred cautiously for an opening, while men looked on in astonishment at the display of real slugging tactics. They expected to see a hair-pulling match, but to their surprise the girls fought coolly and vigorously, and, although no rules were observed, no male amateurs could have given a more earn-

est exhibition of hitting and stopping. After they had fought about ten minutes and both had been about equally punished the men interfered. The contest was getting too brutal. The combatants protested, and said they wished to settle the matter then and there, but the men were obdurate and compelled them to cease hostilities. They agreed to finish the fight again, but were pre-

A Reform in Burials.

Globe Democrat: The Rev. Frederick Lawrence, vicar of Westow, York, England, and honorable secretary of the Church of England Burial, Funeral and Mourning Reform Association, has come to New York in the interest of the Burial Reform Association. His sermon was on the folly of carefully constructing a box for dead bodies as if in the hope that the inevitable destination of nature may be avoided or delayed. Said he:

The Burial Reform association asks what reason there is for such folly. The ourial service requires that earth be given back to earth, but nothing of the sort is done in the prevalent mode of burial. By the intervening of strong coffins and the like, the bodies of the dead are prevented from undergoing the very changes which should be expected and welcomed. The question that concerns us is, shall we let kindly nature do her work properly and with benefit to the living, or shall we say in our impotent folly, stand aside and do not interfere in our belongings?

Mother Nature is a potent chemist, and just as a human chemist can, by skillful combination and arrangement. make a harmful or a harmless body out of materials alike in their origin, so she can in like manner work for good or

The earth is the great natural deodorizing medium, and is able to act as such mainly because being porous in combination it allows the process of oxidization to go on without it. Consequently if the dead body be so placed hat the oxygen of the air can get at it through the soil the products of decay can reach plants which are growing in he soil above, and the body is gradually and harmlessly resolved, and by natural processes. And it stands to reason that f we resolve on giving these natural processes fair play we shall put our dead into coffins which, whilst enabling us to bury them with all reverence, and decency, will yet enable the oxidizing process to take place. But this is just what, under the existing methods of buriat, we do not so. We encase the dead in strong coffins and often bury them in brick vaults. There the inevitable decay is retarted, but not prevented. Noxious gases escaping have a chance of doing harm, instead of being at once turned to good account. The fact is, conventionality steps in and puts us in an utterly false position, from which the church of England Funeral Reform Association aims at delivering us, and this the society proposes to do on lines distinctly laid down in the Church of England form for the burial of the